OCTAVE®-S Implementation Guide, Version 1.0

Volume 7: Critical Asset Worksheets for Applications

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Networked Systems Survivability Program

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OCTAVE-S V1.0 About This Document

About This Document

This document is Volume 6 of the *OCTAVE-S Implementation Guide*, a 10-volume handbook supporting the OCTAVE-S methodology. This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as applications.

The volumes in this handbook are

- *Volume 1: Introduction to OCTAVE-S* This volume provides a basic description of OCTAVE-S and advice on how to use the guide.
- *Volume 2: Preparation Guidelines* This volume contains background and guidance for preparing to conduct an OCTAVE-S evaluation.
- *Volume 3: Method Guidelines* This volume includes detailed guidance for each OCTAVE-S activity.
- *Volume 4: Organizational Information Workbook* This volume provides worksheets for all organizational-level information gathered and analyzed during OCTAVE-S.
- *Volume 5: Critical Asset Workbook for Information* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as information.
- *Volume 6: Critical Asset Workbook for Systems* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as systems.
- *Volume 7: Critical Asset Workbook for Applications* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as applications.
- *Volume 8: Critical Asset Workbook for People* This volume provides worksheets to document data related to critical assets that are categorized as people.
- *Volume 9: Strategy and Plan Workbook* This volume provides worksheets to record the current and desired protection strategy and the risk mitigation plans.
- *Volume 10: Example Scenario* This volume includes a detailed scenario illustrating a completed set of worksheets.

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OCTAVE-S V1.0 Abstract

Abstract

The Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation SM (OCTAVE®) approach defines a risk-based strategic assessment and planning technique for security. OCTAVE is a self-directed approach, meaning that people from an organization assume responsibility for setting the organization's security strategy. OCTAVE-S is a variation of the approach tailored to the limited means and unique constraints typically found in small organizations (less than 100 people). OCTAVE-S is led by a small, interdisciplinary team (three to five people) of an organization's personnel who gather and analyze information, producing a protection strategy and mitigation plans based on the organization's unique operational security risks. To conduct OCTAVE-S effectively, the team must have broad knowledge of the organization's business and security processes, so it will be able to conduct all activities by itself.

Abstract OCTAVE-S V1.0

OCTAVE-S V1.0 Introduction

1 Introduction

This document contains the Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability EvaluationSM (OCTAVE[®])-S worksheets related to critical assets that are applications. The activities related to these worksheets are focused on analyzing a critical asset.

Table 1 provides a brief introduction to the contents of this workbook, using activity step numbers as a key. For more details about how to complete each step, refer to the *OCTAVE®-S Method Guidelines*, which can be found in Volume 3 of the *OCTAVE®-S Implementation Guide*.

Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 6	Start a Critical Asset Information worksheet for each critical asset. Record the name of the critical asset on its Critical Asset Information worksheet.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 7	Record your rationale for selecting each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 8	Record a description for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Selection worksheet</i> . Consider who uses each critical asset as well as who is responsible for it.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8
Step 9	Record assets that are related to each critical asset on that asset's Critical Asset Information worksheet. Refer to the Asset Identification worksheet to determine which assets are related to each critical asset.	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1 Process S2 S2.1 Select Critical Assets	5-8

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Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 10	Record the security requirements for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information</i>	Critical Asset Information	Phase 1	5-8
			Process S2	
	worksheet.		S2.1 Select Critical Assets	
Step 11	For each critical asset, record the	Critical Asset	Phase 1	5-8
	most important security requirement on that asset's	Information	Process S2	
	Critical Asset Information worksheet.		S2.1 Select Critical Assets	
Step 12	Complete all appropriate threat	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	trees for each critical asset. Mark each branch of each tree for	Threat	Process S2	
	which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.	Translation Guide	S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
	If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on any threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> .			
Step 13	Record specific examples of threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> for each applicable actor-motive combination.	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
			Process S2	
			S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 14	Record the strength of the motive for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
			Process S2	
			S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
			Process S2	
			S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	
Step 16	Record areas of concern for each	Risk Profile	Phase 1	9-54
	source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.		Process S2	
			S2.1 Identify Threats to Critical Assets	

OCTAVE-S V1.0 Introduction

Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 17	Select the system of interest for each critical asset (i.e., the system most closely related to the critical asset).	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18a	Review paths used to access each critical asset, and select key classes of components related to each critical asset. Determine which classes of components are part of the system of interest.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18b	Determine which classes of components serve as intermediate access points (i.e., which components are used to transmit information and applications from the system of interest to people).	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18c	Determine which classes of components, both internal and external to the organization's networks, are used by people (e.g., users, attackers) to access the system.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18d	Determine where information from the system of interest is stored for backup purposes.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58
Step 18e	Determine which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest and which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or services from the system of interest.	Network Access Paths	Phase 2 Process S3 S3.1 Examine Access Paths	55-58

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Table 1: Worksheets Provided in This Workbook (cont.)

Step	Description	Worksheet	Activity	Pages
Step 22	Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) for each active threat to each critical asset.	Risk Profile Impact Evaluation Criteria	Phase 3 Process S4 S4.1 Evaluate Impacts of Threats	9-54
Step 24	Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) for each active threat to each critical asset. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.	Risk Profile Probability Evaluation Criteria	Phase 3 Process S4 S4.3 Evaluate Probabilities of Threats	9-54
Step 26	Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the <i>Security Practices worksheet</i> to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of each critical asset's <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> .	Risk Profile Security Practices	Phase 3 Process S5 S5.2 Select Mitigation Approaches	9-54
Step 27	Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk. For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.	Risk Profile	Phase 3 Process S5 S5.2 Select Mitigation Approaches	9-54

2 Critical Asset Information Worksheet for Applications

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.1

	Activity S2.1
Step 6	Start a Critical Asset Information worksheet for each critical asset. Record the name of the critical asset on its Critical Asset Information worksheet.
Step 7	Record your rationale for selecting each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .
Step 8	Record a description for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Selection worksheet</i> . Consider who uses each critical asset as well as who is responsible for it.
Step 9	Record assets that are related to each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> . Refer to the <i>Asset Identification worksheet</i> to determine which assets are related to each critical asset.

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.2

Step 10	Record the security requirements for each critical asset on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .
	<u>L</u>

Step 11	For each critical asset, record the most important security requirement on that asset's <i>Critical Asset Information worksheet</i> .

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Step 6	Step 7
Critical Asset	Rationale for Selection
What is the critical application?	Why is this application critical to the organization?
Step 9	
Related Assets	
Which assets are related to this ap	oplication?
Systems:	Information:
Other:	

Step 8	
Description	
Who uses the application?	Who is responsible for the application?

Ste	p 10		Ste	p 11		
Sec	urity Requirements	ments Most Important Requirement				
	-	equirements for this application? The security requirements should be for this application, not what they currently are.)	Which security requirements is most important for this			
	Confidentiality	Only authorized personnel can view		Confidentiality		
		<u></u> .		Integrity		
	Integrity	Only authorized personnel can modify (e.g., install new versions, upgrade the service or application).		Availability Other		
	Availability	must be available for personnel to perform their jobs.				
		Unavailability cannot exceed hour(s) per every hours.				
	Other					

3 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Human Actors Using Network Access

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.3

	Activity S2.3
Step 12	Complete the threat tree for <i>human actors using network access</i> . Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.
	If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> (see pp. 60-63 of this workbook).
Step 13	Record specific examples of threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> for each applicable actor-motive combination.
Step 14	Record the strength of the motive for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.
Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a

scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Step 16

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Human Actors Using I	Network .	Access					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12	_			Step 2	22				
For which branches is the the asset? Mark these brackers for which of the remaining	anches on th ng branches	egligible possibili e tree. : is there a neglig	ible possibility or		is the p	Impact otential in each	impaci	on the	
no possibility of a threat									
Asset Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome						
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
			disclosure						
		accidental	modification						
			loss, destruction						
	inside	_	interruption						
	-	deliberate	disclosure						
network		denoerate	modification loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
		accidental	modification						
			loss, destruction						
	outside	-	interruption						
			disclosure						
		deliberate	modification						
			loss, destruction						
			interruption						

Basic Risk Profile		Human Actors Using N	etwork Access
Step 24	Step 26	-	Step 27
Probability How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?	Security Pract What is the stoplight status for each secur		Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?
Value Confidence	Strategic	Operational	
Very Somewhat Not At All	 Sec Training Sec Strategy Sec Mgmt Sec Policy & Reg Coll Sec Mgmt Cont Planning Phys Acc Cntrl 	8. Monitor Phys Sec 9. Sys & Net Mgmt 10. Monitor IT Sec 11. Authen & Auth 12. Vul Mgmt 13. Encryption 14. Sec Arch & Des 15. Incident Mgmt	Accept Defer Mitigate
			0 0 0

an Actors Using	TACCMOLK	-		Threat Con
				Threat Actors
				Which actors pose the biggest threats to this application via the network?
			disclosure	Insiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	modification	
			loss, destruction	
	inside		interruption	
			disclosure	Insiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	
network			loss, destruction	
			interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	modification	
			loss, destruction	
	outside		interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	
			loss, destruction	
			interruption	

reat p 14	Cont	text				Human Actors Usin	ng Network Acco
		Mo	tive			History	
	strong actor's ve?	is	are y	confi you in nate?		How often has this threat occurred in the past?	How accurate are the data?
High	Medium	Low	Very	Somewhat	Not At All		Very Somewhat Not At All
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	
						times in years	

Step 16

uman Actors Using Network	x Access	Areas of Concer
Insiders Using Network Acces	s	
Give examples of how insiders acting accidentally could use network access to threaten this application.		
Give examples of how insiders acting deliberately could use network access to threaten this application.		
Outsiders Using Network Accordive examples of how outsiders acting accidentally could use network access to threaten this application.	ess	
Give examples of how outsiders acting deliberately could use network access to threaten this application.		

Areas of Concern	
	Insiders Using Network Access
	Outsiders Using Network Access

4 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Human Actors Using Physical Access

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.3

	Activity S2.3
Step 12	Complete the threat tree for <i>human actors using physical access</i> . Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.
	If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the <i>Threat Translation Guide</i> (see pp. 64-67 of this workbook).
Step 13	Record specific examples of threat actors on the <i>Risk Profile worksheet</i> for each applicable actor-motive combination.
Step 14	Record the strength of the motive for deliberate threats due to human actors. Also record how confident you are in your estimate of the strength of the actor's motive.
Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.
Step 16	Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a

scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Human Act	tors Using l	Physical A	Access					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12	_	_			Step 2	22				
		Thr	eat				Impact	Values	;	
	branches is th Mark these bro		egligible possibil e tree.	ity of a threat to			otential in each			ea?
			is there a neglig Do not mark the	rible possibility or ese branches.						
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome						
					Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
				loss, destruction						
		inside	_	interruption						
				disclosure						
		İ	deliberate	modification						
	physical			loss, destruction						
				interruption						
				disclosure						
			accidental	modification						
				loss, destruction						
		outside		interruption						
				disclosure						
			deliberate	modification						
				loss, destruction						
				interruption						

Basic Risk Profile		Human Actors Using P	hysical Access
Step 24	Step 26		Step 27
Probability How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?	Security Practic What is the stoplight status for each securit		Approach What is your approach for addressing each risk?
Value Confidence	Strategic	Operational	
Very Somewhat Not At All	 Sec Training Sec Strategy Sec Mgmt Sec Policy & Reg Coll Sec Mgmt Cont Planning Phys Acc Cntrl Monitor Phys Sec 	9. Sys & Net Mgmt 10. Monitor IT Sec 11. Authen & Auth 12. Vul Mgmt 13. Encryption 14. Sec Arch & Des 15. Incident Mgmt	Accept Defer Mitigate

n Actors Using	- Hysical	-		Threat Con
				Threat Actors
				Which actors pose the biggest threats to this application via physical means?
			disclosure	Insiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	modification	
			loss, destruction	
	inside		interruption	
			disclosure	Insiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	
physical			loss, destruction	
			interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting accidentally:
		accidental	modification	
			loss, destruction	
	outside		interruption	
			disclosure	Outsiders acting deliberately:
		deliberate	modification	
			loss, destruction	
			interruption	

hrea	t Coı	ıtext				Human Actors Usir	ng Physical Acce										
tep 14						Step 15											
		Mo	otive			History											
	stron actor's ve?		are	v confi you in nate?		How often has this threat occurred in the past?	How accurate are the data?										
High	Medium	Low	Very	Somewhat	Not At All		Very Somewhat Not At All										
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											
						times in years											

Step 16

uman Actors Using Physica	al Access	Areas of Concer
Insiders Using Physical Acces	ss	
Give examples of how insiders acting accidentally could use physical access to threaten this application.		
Give examples of how insiders acting deliberately could use physical access to threaten this application.		
Outsiders Using Physical Acc Give examples of how outsiders acting accidentally could use physical access to threaten this application.	cess	
Give examples of how		
outsiders acting deliberately could use physical access to threaten this application.		

Areas of Concern	
	Insiders Using Physical Access
	Outsiders Using Physical Access

5 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – System Problems

Phase 1 Process S2 Activity S2.3

Step 12 Complete the threat tree for *system problems*. Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.

If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the *Threat Translation Guide* (see pp. 68-71 of this workbook).

Step 15	Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.
1	

Step 16	Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

System Proble	ms						Basic	Risk	Profile		
Step 12		-		Step 2	22						
		Threat		Impact Values							
		re a non-negligible possibl nches on the tree.	ility of a threat to	What is the potential impact on the organization in each applicable area?							
		g branches is there a negli o the asset? Do not mark th									
Asset		Actor	Outcome								
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other		
			disclosure								
		software defects	modification								
	_	-	loss, destruction								
			interruption								
			disclosure								
		system crashes	modification								
_		-	loss, destruction								
			interruption								
	_		disclosure								
		hardware defects	modification								
		_	loss, destruction								
		-	interruption								
			disclosure								
		malicious code	modification								
		(virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door)	loss, destruction								
			interruption								
									_		

Basic Ri	sk Profil	e																Sys	stem]	Probl	lems
Step 24			Step	26							•								Step	27	
Probability How likely is the threat to occur in the future? How confident are you in your estimate?			Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice area?												Who app add	pproa t is yo roach ressing trisk?	our for g				
Value	Confiden	ce		S	Strate	egic							Ope	ratio	nal						
	Very Somewhat	Not At All	1. Sec Training	2. Sec Strategy	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning		7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer	Mitigate

System Problems		Threat Context
		Step 15
		History
		How often has this threat occurred in the past? How accurate are the data?
		Very Somewhat Not At All
	disclosure	times inyears
software defects	modification	times inyears
	loss, destruction	times in years
	interruption	times in years
	disclosure	times in years
system crashes	modification	times in years
	loss, destruction	times in years
	interruption	times in years
	disclosure	times in years
hardware defects	modification	times in years
	loss, destruction	times in years
	interruption	times in years
	disclosure	times in years
malicious code	modification	times inyears
(virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door)	loss, destruction	times in years
	interruption	times in years

Threat Context	System Problems
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you want to	record?

Step 16

System Problems	Areas of Concern
Software Defects	
Give examples of how software defects could threaten this application.	
System Crashes	
Give examples of how system crashes could threaten this application.	
Hardware Defects	
Give examples of how hardware defects could threaten this application.	
Malicious Code	
Give examples of how malicious code could threaten this application. (Consider viruses, worms, Trojan horses, back doors, others)	

Areas of Concern Software Defects System Crashes Hardware Defects Malicious Code

6 Risk Profile Worksheet for Applications – Other Problems

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

Step 12 Complete the threat tree for *other problems*. Mark each branch of each tree for which there is a non-negligible possibility of a threat to the asset.

If you have difficulty interpreting a threat on the threat tree, review the description and examples of that threat in the *Threat Translation Guide* (see pp. 72-77 of this workbook).

Record how often each threat has occurred in the past. Also record how accurate you believe your data are.

Record areas of concern for each source of threat where appropriate. An area of concern is a scenario defining how specific threats could affect the critical asset.

continued

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.1

Step 22

Using the impact evaluation criteria as a guide, assign an impact value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat.

Phase 3
Process S4
Activity S4.3

Step 24

Using the probability evaluation criteria as a guide, assign a probability value (high, medium, or low) to each active threat. Document your confidence level in your probability estimate.

Phase 3
Process S5
Activity S5.2

Step 26

Transfer the stoplight status for each security practice area from the *Security Practices worksheet* to the "Security Practice Areas" section (Step 26) of the following worksheet.

Step 27

Select a mitigation approach (mitigate, defer, accept) for each active risk.

For each risk that you decided to mitigate, circle one or more security practice areas for which you intend to implement mitigation activities.

Other Prob	olems						Basic	Risk	Profile			
Step 12				Step 2	22							
		Threat				Impact	Values	5				
		ere a non-negligible possil nches on the tree.	pility of a threat to	What is the potential impact on the organization in each applicable area?								
		ng branches is there a neg to the asset? Do not mark										
Asset		Actor	Outcome									
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other			
			disclosure									
		power supply	modification									
		problems	loss, destruction									
			interruption									
			disclosure									
		telecommunications	modification									
		problems or unavailability	loss, destruction									
			interruption									
		_	disclosure									
		third-party problems	modification									
		or unavailability of third-party systems	loss, destruction									
			interruption									
			disclosure									
		motumal disportant										
		natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado)	modification loss, destruction									
		tornado)	interruption									
			L			Ш	11	1	u			

Basic Risk Pı	ofile														O	ther Pr	oblems
Step 24	-	Step 26						_								Step 2	27
Probabili How likely is the occur in the futur confident are you estimate?	Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice									rea?					What		
Value Conf	fidence		Strate	egic					Operational								
Very	Somewhat Not At All	1. Sec Training 2. Sec Strateov	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning	7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer Mitigate
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Other Problem	ns			Threat Context
	_		Step 15	
			History	
			How often has this threat occurred in the past?	How accurate are the data?
				Very Somewhat Not At All
		disclosure	times in years	
	power supply	modification	times in years	
	problems	loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
	_	disclosure	times in years	
	telecommunications	modification	times in years	
	problems or unavailability	loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
		disclosure	times inyears	
	third-party problems	modification	times in years	
	or unavailability of third-party systems	loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	
		disclosure	times in years	
	natural disasters	modification	times in years	
	(e.g., flood, fire, tornado)	loss, destruction	times in years	
		interruption	times in years	

Threat Context	Other Problems
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you want to re	cord?

Step 16 **Other Problems Areas of Concern Power Supply Problems** Give examples of how power supply problems could threaten this application. **Telecommunications Problems** Give examples of how telecommunications problems could threaten this application. **Third-Party Problems** Give examples of how thirdparty problems could threaten this application. **Natural Disasters** Give examples of how natural disasters could threaten this application.

Areas of Concern

Power Supply Problems
11.0
Telecommunications Problems
Telecommunications 1 Toblems
Third-Party Problems
Natural Disasters

Other Prob	olems (cont.))					Basic	Risk	Profile
Step 12			_	Step 2	22				
		Threat				Impact	Values	i	
		ere a non-negligible possibi inches on the tree.	lity of a threat to			otential in each			
		ng branches is there a negli to the asset? Do not mark th							
Asset		Actor	Outcome						
				Reputation	Financial	Productivity	Fines	Safety	Other
			disclosure						
		physical configuration	modification						
		or arrangement of buildings, offices, or	loss, destruction						
		equipment	interruption						
			disclosure						
			modification						
			loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
			modification						
			loss, destruction						
			interruption						
			disclosure						
		ļ	modification						
			loss, destruction						
			interruption						

isk Pro	ofile															Oth	ier P	roblen	ns (cont.)
		Step	26															Step	27
ly is the the the future	hreat to ? How	Wha	t is th	ie sto _j	pligh	t stat							rea?					Wha appr addi	pproach at is your roach for ressing a risk?
Confid	dence		\$	Strate	egic							Ope	ratio	nal					
Very	Somewnat Not At All	1. Sec Training	2. Sec Strategy	3. Sec Mgmt	4. Sec Policy & Reg	5. Coll Sec Mgmt	6. Cont Planning		7. Phys Acc Cntrl	8. Monitor Phys Sec	9. Sys & Net Mgmt	10. Monitor IT Sec	11. Authen & Auth	12. Vul Mgmt	13. Encryption	14. Sec Arch & Des	15. Incident Mgmt	Accept	Defer Mitigate
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	Confid	Confidence t VIII	robability ly is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Somewhat Not At All Somewhat Confidence 1. Sec Training	Step 26 Probability By is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Somewhat Not At All Step 26 What is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the future is the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the future is the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the future is the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the future is the future is the future is the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the future is the future? How are you in your Confidence 1. Sec Atasical States and the future is the f	Step 26 Probability By is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strate Step 26 Pobability By is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Strategic Strategic 3. Sec Strategic 4. Sec Strategic Strategic 1. Sec Strategic Step 26 Tobability Ty is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic 1. Sec Ltaining S. Sec Strategy 3. Sec Mgmt 4. Sec Policy & Reg 1. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Haining 1. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Haining 1.	Step 26 Step 26 What is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic 3. Sec Agant 4. Sec Delicy & Reg 1. Sec Training 1. Sec Training 3. Sec Mgmt 4. Sec Delicy & Reg 1. Sec Training 6. Confidence Strategic 1. Sec Training 1.	Step 26 What is the stoplight status for each fee future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic 3. Sec Ltraining Sec Discrete Strategic 3. Sec Agamt 4. Sec Dollicy & Reg 3. Sec Manning 6. Confidence Strategic 9. Confidence 9. Confidence 9. Confidence 1. Sec Training 9. Sec Training 1. Sec Tra	Step 26 Step 26 What is the stoplight status for each sect to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic 1. Sec Zitategic 3. Sec Mgmt 3. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Dolicy & Reg 1. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Jitategic 1. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Mgmt 1. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 4. Sec Jitategic 5. Sec Jitategic 6. Sec Jitategic 1. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 3. Sec Jitategic 4. Sec Jitategic 5. Sec Jitategic 6. Sec Jitategic 8. Sec Jitategic 9. Sec	Step 26 Step 26 Step 26 What is the stoplight status for each security ware you in your Confidence Strategic Strategic Sec Weight to the future of th	Step 26 Step 26 Step 26 Security Practice Area What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area What is the stoplight status for each security practice Area Strategic Strategic 3. Sec Ramining 4. Sec Policy & Reg 3. Sec Ramining 4. Sec Policy & Reg 3. Sec Ramining 4. Sec Policy & Reg 4. Sec Ramining 5. Court blauming 6. Court blauming 6. Sha & Nei Mömt 7. Sha & Nei Mömt 8. Sha & Nei Mömt 8. Sha & Nei Mömt 8. Sha & Nei Mömt 9. Sha & Nei Mim 9.	Step 26 Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice at the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Cont Lamining See Mgmt Se	Step 26 Sobability It y is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Confidence Strategic Strategic Operation Operation Strategic Operation Obability Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice area? Confidence Strategic Operational 1. See Multiple Se	Step 26 Sobability y is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Cont Disco Mignit of Disco Mig	Step 26 Sobability y is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Contidence Strategic Cont blanning 8. Wountor Phys Sec Mgmt 1. Not At All mgmt 1. Not Momitor IT Sec Training 1. Not All Mgmt Step 26 Obability y is the threat to the future? How are you in your Confidence Strategic Cont Demanding Step 26 Security Practice Areas What is the stoplight status for each security practice area? The future of the	Step 26 Step 27 Step 27 Step 28 What is the stoplight status for each security practice area? What is the stoplight status for each security practice area? Sumewhat are you in your Confidence Strategic Confidence Strategic Confidence Again Strategic Strategic Strategic Strategic Strategic Operational Strategic Operational Strategic Strategic Operational 17 Strategic Operational Strategic Operational Strategic Strategic Operational Strategic Operational Strategic				

Other Prol	blems (cont.)				Thr	eat C	Contex	t
			Step 15					
				History				
			How often has this the occurred in the past?	How are t				
					Very	Somewhat	Not At All	
		disclosure	times in	years				
	physical configuration	modification	times in	years				į
	or arrangement of buildings, offices, or	loss, destruction	times in	years				
	equipment	interruption	times in	years				
		disclosure	times in	years				
		modification	times in	years				
		loss, destruction	times in	years				
		interruption	times in	years				
		disclosure	times in	years				
		modification	times in	years				
		loss, destruction	times in	years				
		interruption	times in	years				
		disclosure	times in	years				
		modification	times in	years				
		loss, destruction	times in	years				
		interruption	times in	years				

Threat Context	Other Problems (cont.)
Notes	
What additional notes about each threat do you we	ant to record?
	1

Step 16

Other Problems (cont.)		Areas of Concern
Physical Configuration F	roblems	7
Give examples of how physical configuration of buildings, offices, or equipment could threaten tapplication.		
Give examples of how		
could threaten this application.		
Give examples of how		
could threaten this application.		
Give examples of how		
could threaten this application.		

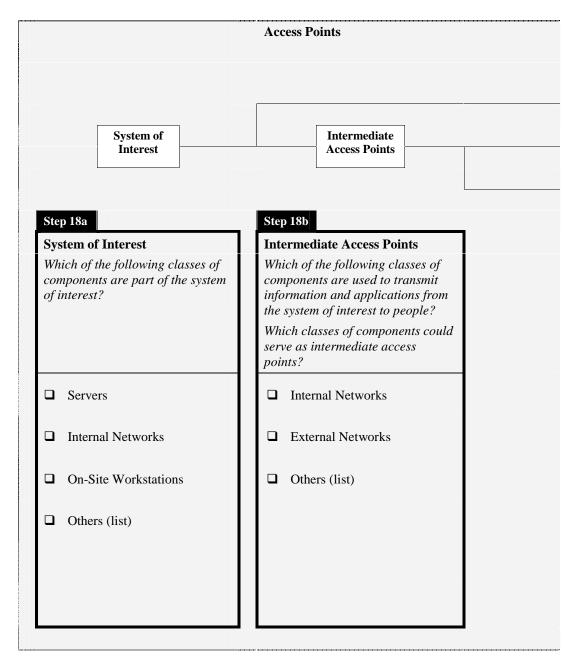
Areas of Concern Physical Configuration Problems

Phase 2

7 Network Access Paths Worksheet

	Process S3 Activity S3.1
Step 17	Select the system of interest for each critical asset (i.e., the system most closely related to the critical asset).
Step 18a	Review paths used to access each critical asset, and select key classes of components related to each critical asset.
	Determine which classes of components are part of the system of interest.
Step 18b	Determine which classes of components serve as intermediate access points (i.e., which components are used to transmit information and applications from the system of interest to people).
Step 18c	Determine which classes of components, both internal and external to the organization's networks, are used by people (e.g., users, attackers) to access the system.
Step 18d	Determine where information from the system of interest is stored for backup purposes.
Step 18e	Determine which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest and which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or services from the system of interest.

System of Interest What system or systems are most closely related to the critical asset?



Note: When you select a key class of components, make sure that you also document any relevant subclasses or specific examples when appropriate.

	Access Points	
System Access by People	Data Storage Locations	Other Systems/ Components
Step 18c	Step 18d	Step 18e
System Access by People From which of the following classes of components can people (e.g., users, attackers) access the system of interest? Consider access points both internal and external to your organization's networks.	Data Storage Locations On which classes of components is information from the system of interest stored for backup purposes?	Other Systems and Components Which other systems access information or applications from the system of interest? Which other classes of components can be used to access critical information or applications from the system of interest?
□ On-Site Workstations□ Laptops	☐ Storage Devices ☐ Others (list)	
□ PDAs/Wireless Components		
☐ Home/External Workstations☐ Others (list)		

8 Threat Translation Guide

Phase 1
Process S2
Activity S2.3

Threat Translation Guide

The *Threat Translation Guide* describes each branch of an asset-based threat tree. If you have difficulty understanding the types of threats represented by a branch, you can use this guide to decipher the meaning of that branch.

You will find asset-based threat trees for the following sources of threat:

Source of Threat	Page
Human actors using network access	60-63
Human actors using physical access	64-67
System problems	68-71
Other problems	72-77

Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		inside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
	network			loss, destruction
				interruption

Description	Example
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally views confidential information on an important system.	Incorrect file permissions enable a staff member to accidentally access a restricted personnel database.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally modifies information on an important system.	A staff member accidentally enters incorrect financial data into a customer database.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally loses or destroys information on an important system.	A staff member deletes an important customer file by mistake.
A staff member without malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure accidentally interrupts access to an important system.	A staff member who is not computer savvy inadvertently crashes an important system.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately view confidential information on an important system.	A staff member uses access to a restricted personnel database to deliberately view information in that database that is restricted by policy.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately modify information on an important system.	A staff member responsible for data entry deliberately enters incorrect customer information into a database.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately lose or destroy information on an important system.	A staff member with access to design documents for a new product deliberately deletes the files that contain those design documents.
A staff member with malicious intent who has legitimate access to the computing infrastructure exploits that access to deliberately interrupt access to an important system.	A staff member uses legitimate access to the computing infrastructure to launch a denial-of-service attack on an important system.

Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
	network			
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		outside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
				loss, destruction
				interruption

Description	Example
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and views confidential data on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally views confidential personnel data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and accidentally modifies information on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally modifies important customer data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and loses or destroys information on a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally loses or destroys financial data.
An outsider without malicious intent gains access to your computing infrastructure (legitimately or by accident) and accidentally interrupts access to a system.	Temporary employees are given access to your computing infrastructure to help with an increased workload. While performing their job duties, one of them accidentally crashes an important system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to view confidential information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to view confidential customer information on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to modify information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to modify financial data on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to lose or destroy information.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to a key business system. The spy uses that access to lose or destroy a new product design on the system.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to interrupt access to a system.	A corporate spy exploits vulnerabilities in the computing infrastructure to gain unauthorized access to an airline's scheduling system. The spy uses that access to crash the system and prevent real-time updates.

Human Actors	s Using Physica	al Access		
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		inside		interruption
				<u></u>
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
	physical	!		loss, destruction
				interruption
				Learning

Description	Example
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally views confidential information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member accidentally sees confidential information on (1) a colleague's computer screen or (2) a printout on a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally modifies information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member modifies information by (1) accidentally altering information on a colleague's computer while using it for another purpose or (2) accidentally taking a page of a printout on a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent accidentally loses or destroys information after gaining physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member loses or destroys information by (1) accidentally deleting information from a colleague's computer while using it or (2) shredding a paper accidentally taken from a colleague's desk.
A staff member without malicious intent interrupts access to a system or information by accidentally using physical access to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A staff member interrupts access to a system by (1) accidentally crashing the system while accessing it from a colleague's computer or (2) locking the keys inside an office where a physical file is stored.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately views confidential information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) view confidential information on a computer or (2) read a confidential memo lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately modifies information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) modify information on a computer or (2) modify a physical file lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately loses or destroys information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to deliberately (1) delete information on a computer or (2) destroy a physical file lying on a desk.
A staff member with malicious intent deliberately interrupts access to an important system or information by breeching physical security to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information and using that physical access to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A staff member uses unauthorized access to a physically restricted area of the building to (1) gain access to and then deliberately crash an important business system or (2) jam the door and prevent others from physically accessing the systems and information located in that area of the building.

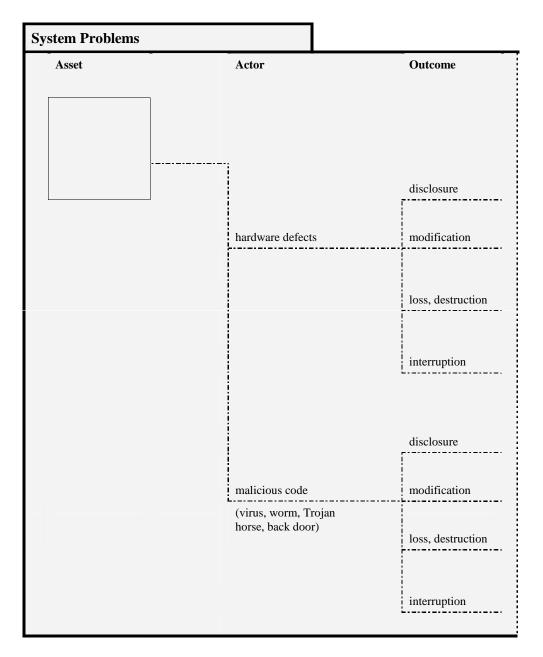
Asset	Access	Actor	Motive	Outcome
	physical			
				disclosure
			accidental	modification
				loss, destruction
		outside		interruption
				disclosure
			deliberate	modification
				loss, destruction

Description	Example
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to view confidential information accidentally.	A consultant is given access to a staff member's office and accidentally sees confidential information on (1) a staff member's computer screen or (2) a printout on a staff member's desk.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to modify information accidentally.	A consultant is given access to the computer room and (1) accidentally makes the wrong change to a configuration file on a server or (2) accidentally records the wrong information in a maintenance log.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to lose or destroy information accidentally.	A consultant configuring one of your servers is given access to the computer room and accidentally (1) destroys an important electronic file or (2) throws away an important piece of system documentation.
An outsider without malicious intent gains physical access to your computing infrastructure or a physical copy of information and uses that access to accidentally prevent others from accessing the information.	A consultant configuring one of your servers is given access to the computer room and accidentally (1) crashes a system while accessing it or (2) locks the keys to the computer room inside it after he or she leaves.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately views confidential information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and view confidential information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately modifies information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and modify financial information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately loses or destroys information by breeching physical security and accessing components of the computing infrastructure or a physical copy of the information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and destroy customer information either (1) on a key business system or (2) in a physical file.
An attacker with malicious intent deliberately interrupts access to an important system or information by breeching physical security to a system, one of its components, or a physical copy of the information and by using that physical access to prevent others from accessing the system or information.	A corporate spy poses as a member of the cleaning crew to gain unauthorized physical access to a competitor's site and (1) deliberately crashes an important business system or (2) jams the door to prevent others from physically accessing the systems and information located in an area of the building.

Asset	Actor	Outcome
		disclosure
	software defects	modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption
		disclosure
	system crashes	modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption

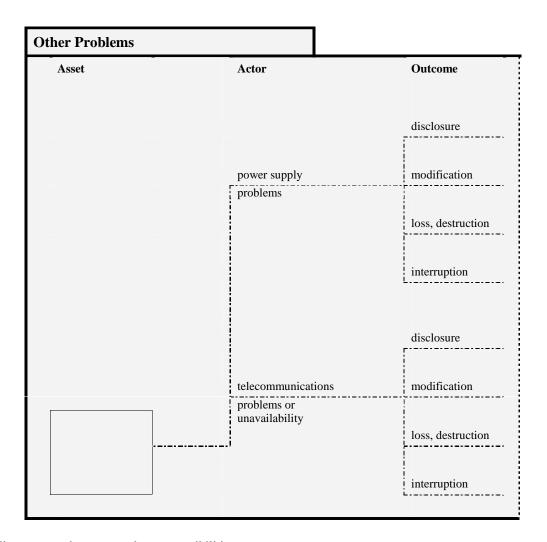
^{*} Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
A software defect results in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	A defect in a computer's operating system changes file access permissions to permit world read and write permissions on certain files and directories.
A software defect results in modification of information on a system.	A custom software application incorrectly performs mathematical operations on data, affecting the integrity of the results.
A software defect results in the loss or destruction of information on a system.	A word processing application is known to crash computers periodically because of a problem with a specific command sequence, destroying any information that was not saved.
A software defect results in a system crash, preventing access to the system.	A word processing application is known to crash computers periodically because of a problem with a specific command sequence, preventing access to that computer.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in modification of information on that system.	A system crashes during a lengthy update of a financial database, corrupting the information in the database.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in the loss or destruction of information on that system.	A customer database system frequently crashes, destroying any information that was not saved at the time of the crash.
A system crashes for unknown reasons (i.e., it cannot be traced to a software defect, hardware defect, malicious code, or actions by people), resulting in interruption of access to that system.	An email server crashes, resulting in interruption of user access to email.



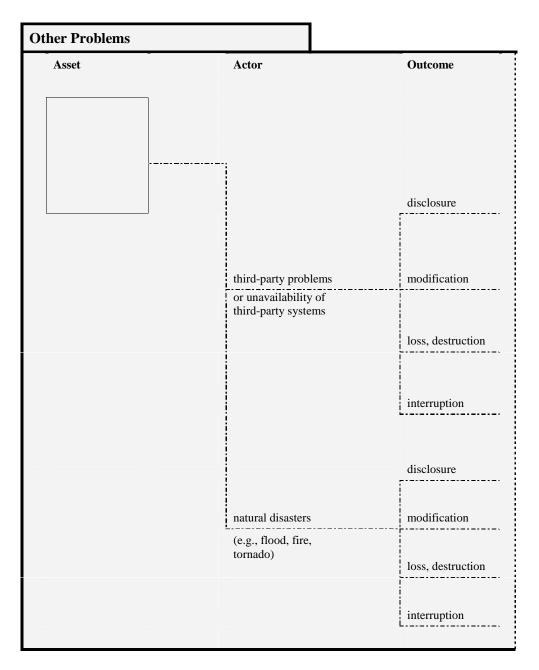
^{*} Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
A hardware defect results in disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
A hardware defect results in modification of information on a system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem that affects the integrity of a database that is stored on the disk.
A hardware defect results in the loss or destruction of information on a system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem that ends up destroying the information on the disk. Files can be retrieved only from backups.
A hardware defect results in a system crash, preventing access to the system.	A disk drive develops a hardware problem, preventing access to any information on the disk until the problem is corrected.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that enables unauthorized parties to view information.	A back door on a system enables unauthorized people to access the system and view customer credit card information on that system.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that modifies information on that system.	A system is infected with a virus that modifies a process control application on the computer's disk drive.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that deletes information on that system.	A system is infected with a virus that deletes all information on the computer's disk drive.
A system is affected by malicious code (virus, worm, Trojan horse, back door) that results in the system crashing.	A system is infected with a virus that is spread via email, slowing network traffic and creating a denial-of-services attack.



^{*} Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
Problems with the power supply lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
Problems with the power supply lead to modification of information on a system.	
Problems with the power supply lead to loss or destruction of information on a system.	A power outage results in loss of any information that was not saved at the time of the outage.
Problems with the power supply lead to interruption of access to a system.	A power outage prevents access to all key business systems.
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to modification of information on a system.	
TT 11114 Cd 1	
Unavailability of telecommunications services leads to loss or destruction of information on a system.	



^{*} Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	A staff member from a third-party service provider views confidential information on a key business system that is maintained by that service provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to modification of information on a system.	Problems at a third-party service provider lead to the modification of information on a key business system located at that provider's site and maintained by the provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to loss or destruction of information on a system.	Problems at a third-party service provider lead to the destruction of information on a key business system located at that provider's site and maintained by the provider.
Problems with services provided by third parties (e.g., maintenance of systems) lead to interruption of access to a system.	A system maintained by a third-party service provider and located at the provider's site is unavailable due to problems created by that provider's staff.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	People at the site of a tornado see confidential memos that are dispersed among the debris.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to modification of information.	
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to loss or destruction of information.	The flooding of a basement area destroys paper records that are stored there.
Natural disasters (e.g., flood, fire, tornado) lead to interruption of access to a system.	The flooding of a computer room in the basement of a building prevents access to systems in that room.

ther Problems (co	nt.)	
Asset	Actor	Outcome
		disclosure
	physical configuration	modification
	or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment	loss, destruction
		interruption
		disclosure
		modification
		loss, destruction
		interruption

^{*} Blank lines indicate unusual or extremely rare possibilities.

Description	Example*
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to disclosure of information to unauthorized parties.	The layout of an office workspace enables anyone in the area to view customer credit card information displayed on computer screens.
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to modification of information on a system.	
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to loss or destruction of information on a system.	
The physical configuration or arrangement of buildings, offices, or equipment leads to interruption of access to a system.	
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	The Operationally Crit	ical Threat, Asset, and Vulneral	oility Evaluation SM	(OCTAVE®)	approach defines a risk-			
	based strategic assessment and planning technique for security. OCTAVE is a self-directed approach,							
	meaning that people from an organization assume responsibility for setting the organization's security							
	strategy. OCTAVE-S is a variation of the approach tailored to the limited means and unique constraints							
	typically found in small organizations (less than 100 people). OCTAVE-S is led by a small, interdisciplinary							
	team (three to five people) of an organization's personnel who gather and analyze information, producing a							
	protection strategy and mitigation plans based on the organization's unique operational security risks. To							
	conduct OCTAVE-S effectively, the team must have broad knowledge of the organization's business and							
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